by the General Government, down to the tax imposed by the City of New-York, every cost comes out of the path of the City of New-York, every cost comes out of the laboring man, who toule from morning to-night. I wish laboring man, who citize me would look at this Toers that my fellow-citize me would look at this Toers that my fellow-citize must pay this eight mittione is no escaping it. Labor must pay this eight mittione is no escaping it. Labor must be permarent debt; but a year, and ten millions of the permarent debt; but a year, and ten millions of the change of year year and the millions of the change of year year and the millions of the change of year year. You amon't smeady it, except by the change of your rules. Flow will say its addition to that—the honest mer is this community—you have but half to'd the mer is this community—you have but half to'd the mer is this community—you have but half to'd the we get for the taxes paid? I will tell you what we get rething but disorder; and, to sum it up in one senteree, life and property are at risk during every store, if he and property are at risk during every store, with every department of the City Governant memanassed, and it is time for you to seek, if any redress is to be had to put your own shoulders to the wheel. It is in vain to call upon Harcules; every man here has the power, and if he will evert it, our remains here has the power, and if he will ever it, our remains here has the power, and if he will ever it, our remains here has the power, and if he will ever it, our remains here has the power, and if he will ever it, our remains here has the power, and if he will ever you the friences of the present 4 ministration? They say the Chief Magistrate of this city is not responsible for the greater part of this wrong. [Cheers.] Mr. Kelly has night dares us to the issue. I now present him with the facts. I sam glad that I am speaking here in the presence of one [Mayor Havemeyer] who has done honor to the City of New-York in the Chief Magistrate's seat can stay the forest of corruption, and he can tell whether he can the own himself in the breach or not; and he kewes fall well, as most of you do, that with one honest man at the head of the Government, much of this corruption could not exist. [Cheers.] I understand that he had him to answer; questions in relation to certain matters, so that he may have a fair trial. I ask him to could not exist. [Cheers.] I understand that he had him to answer; questions in relation to certain matters, so that he may have a fair trial. I ask him to an every more than the same as your own your induced the fact, and had him to an additional matter, so that he was a long to the work of alse the vessel for \$590, but that Wood would not be sim raise her without Walter R. Jones was paid 13,000. What do you call that? [Cries of "Swind-ing."] You call it swindling. I do't call it anything. [Laughter.] What has become of the rest of that \$13,000? I belive from \$7,000 to \$9,000 was paid to Jones, when Mr. Flagg put his veto upon the residue and the money is in the treasury now. [Cheers.] But why did you go to the expense of raising that result? why did you go to the expense of raising that result?

Because a petition was presented. A petition by
whom? The people in the neighborhood of the sunkenvessel, as it was conceived that a vessel sank from
ten to fiftees feet below the surface of the water
endangered the public health, and it required Water
E. Jepes to raise it: {Laughter.} But where is that
petition? Unfortunately it cannot be found. [Laughter.] A more unfortunate man with regard to the douments never existed. [Laughter.] Now, I ask him
to explain—to give me some reason why that petition
cannot be found, or at least give us some of the name
attached to it, and not name Mr. Van Olinda, whom, I
nuclestand, Mayor Wood does not know, but who was
in the same office with Walter R Jones. [Laughter.]
That is the Joseph Walker affair. The next thing I in the same office with Walter R Jones. [Laughter.] That is the Joseph Walter affair. The next thing I desire him to explain, is the Lowber matter, which was to take \$196,000, including interest, from the city treasury. There was a good deal of chiliculty in getting it through the Common Council, and when it passed into the Mayor's hands, what did he do? He neither vetced nor signed the bill. It was the feeling of the man—be knew there was something wrong, and he did not wish to be identified with the measure. The papers which I have here [oxhibiting a formidable mass of papers], for I speak from the documents, are those which were before the Court in the Lowber case, and an investigation of them show that the Mayor neither signed nor vetced the act of the Common Council in relation to the purchase of the Lowber property. It was known or suspected by him that may or neither signed nor velocd the act of the Common Council in relation to the purchase of the Lowber property. It was known or suspected by him that something was wrong. What was wrong! We are indebted to Judge Whiting for having made the discovery that to one-half of that property Mr. Lowber had no shadow of title at all. [Inree cheers for Whiting.] At best, the title to the property was in dispute and I would like to know how many here would pay \$200,000, or even \$100, on a piece of property, the ticle of which is disputed? Not a man. Ween Judge Whiting made the discovery, the Common Caucati passed a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to make arrangements to free the parsonal property of the city and to ratify the judgment out of the real estate of the city. The resolution also further provided that the Counsel to the Corporation, make no resistance to this matter of the Lowber claim. Within a short time after the passage of that resolution it was approved by the Mayor, who thus became the indorser of the whole transaction. I ask him to explain, when he next addresses an assemblage, why he did not vote or sign the Lowber claim in the first instance, and if he gives a satisfactory reason for that, why did he, when Judge Whiting had discovered and announced the fraud, put his signature to the resolutions of the Common Council calling apon the Councel to the Corporation not to resist this fraud upon the public treasury? But the most transparent of all his acts is that connected with the glass ballot boxes. [Laughter] I have not time to go through the whole of that matter, but I state the fact upon the papers which are presented to the Count, that a tax-payer of the City of New York has a raigned, in the Councel of the matter, but I state the fact upon the papers which are presented to the Count, that a tax-payer of the City of New York has a raigned, in the result of the matter, but I state the fact upon the papers which are presented to the Count, that a tax-payer of the city of New York ha Benjamin for having been connected with the purchase of these boxes and that the result of the matter is they were to make some forty thousand dollars out of the city by the operation. Now, thoy will say this is not so. Why, gentlemen, what am I to do! I tonly read the papers and speak from the documents as they appear in the Courts, and any man who takes the trouble to go to the Court can read them, and say whether there is any truth in these charges. Why of all the persecuted men that ever lived, Fernando Wood is the worst persecuted. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, there are reasons why this man should not longer hold his position, and why we should take messures to resist this forrent of corruption. He is like Uriah Heep—faithful to his first principles. His antecedents are of such a character that no man would be willing to confide to him the trust of an executor of his estate. I ask any man it this community, with the charges which have been made against him, how does it happen that M. Wood should be trusted by you as a public man, when you would not trust him in a playabe capacity. Put that to the vote of every man here on next Taesday. Before he deposits his ballot, he should ask himself, could I conscientiously trust him as an abasest man. The snewer to it would be that he could not. Why, you are told that we must represent him. I should be the last man in the world to misrepresent any man. You have seen in the charges against him, that he was indicted for felony. I was associate counsel in that matter, and I say it upon my responsibility, and I hold in my hand at the present time, an abstract of that indictment, which any one can see in the Court of Seesions. [Cheers.] Here is the indictant. You ask what was the charge. The charge was, obtaining money by false pretentes, which in our I aw is a felony. [Cheers.] It seems ineredible that a man with such a charge fixed upon him, could offer himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but it is still more increable that such a man should have been elect with such a charge fixed upon him, could offer himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but it is still more inerceible that such a man should have been elected to the Chief Magistracy of this city. But he never was elected by a majority of the citizens of New-York. Wby Mr. Buchanan had a majority of 23,000 in this city while Wood was in a minority of 9,000. He protends to be the friend of Mr. Buchanan but I say here upon my respons bility that the man who has most op-posed Mr. Bucharan since the 4th of March last, has been Fernando Wood. You will ask me what are the peer remand wood. You will ask mis what are the particulars of this charge of tales preteness. The indictment charges him with having obtained miney of Mr. Marvine by falsely protending that certain bills which were made by him agaist the firm, consisting of Marvine and Wood, were different from the true accounts of the original bills. How did he get clost of

the indictment? A poor man has to be tifed. I found as District Attorney that I had no tremble with the poor, but that the rich man's money always interfered with justice. (Cheers, and cries of "That's so."] The obtainetien between the rich and the poor which he has aftempted to draw he has experienced and if you ask me bow he g at clear of the indictment I refer to the indictment. I find it was filed on the 7th of November, 1851, and that there was no plea to the indictment. Why did he not plead "Not guilty?" Because that would have sent him before a jury to try whether the pleas was true or not. Did he meet the issue! No. If you will refer to the files of the court you will find that the indictment was quashed on the 20th of December, 1851, on the ground that it was barred by the statute of limitations. (Applause) It is a fact, admitted, that that record is true, but that you were one day to late—that you should have opened your prison doors 24 hours sooner. (Cheers.) Is it not hard to make these charges against any man, but it is the truth, the truth which cannot be removed from the record, and if gentlemen deny it, allow me to refer them to the 10th volume of the Law Reporter, published in this city, where the grounds of the decision are given. If he had stood his trial on that indictment what would have been the result! The documents here contain the report of the case of Marvine agt. Wood now before the Superior Court, and which has been argued, and the testimory in that case would have conclusively convicted under the indictment if he had gone to trial. and the testimory in that case would have conclusively convicted under the indictment if he had gone to trial And I am shocked to see Mr. Cochrane, whose name is affixed to the report of the referees, as one of the number standing up last right at Tammany Hall and advecting the election of Fernando Wood. Mr. Cochrane calls upon me to go for regular nommations, and he has the hardihood to say that if he was an incornate devil, I was bound to support him. [Laughter] me tell Mr. Cochrane that when I was battling i Democratic ranks in 1848 for Lewis Cass, Mr. C rane ought then to have been in the same ranks and standing by the regular nomination. [Laughter.] I tell you, gentlemen, that if Mr. Cochrane will stand by his own writing that is all I ask of him. [Cheers] by his own writing that is all I ask of him. [Cheers]
I charge that there are certain things in the report of
these referees [Mr. Cochrave being one) which go to
show that Mr. Marvin's complaint was entirely well
founded. The complaint is full of frauds. In one
place he charges that Ma. Wood exhibited to him a
letter from Thomos O Larkin of California, in which
he stated that he would advice Mr. Wood to go into
operation in the expertation of goods to that country.
It was proved by the evidence taken on the reference
by Mr. O Larkin bimself that he never wrote the letter, that he did not know Mr. Wood until then, and it
was proved by three witnesses at least who had seen the by Mr. O Laskin bimself that he never wrote the letter, that he did not know Mr. Wood until then, and it was proved by three witnessee at least who had seen the letter which Mr. Wood exhibited, that it was exhibited by him as Mr. Larkin's letter. What do you call that I [Cries of Forgery] I do not call it anything. He showed to Mr. Marvin a bill of sale in which he stated that the vessel John W. Cater had been purchased by him for \$12,000, and it was proved upen reference that it only cost \$4,000. What do you call that I [Cries of forgery, swindling, stealing.] I will not go through the details here, but I will only give you one other case. One of the bills presented by Mr. Wood to Mr. Marvin was from Mr. Poillon, and it was for \$136,75, and it was proven by the evidence taken on the reference that the whole amount paid to Mr. Poillon was \$36. What do you call that? [Cries of highway robbery and stealing, flat burglary, with leughter.] It is not necessary frome to give you say further instances in that case, but I will illustrate the principle by stating parrallel cases. [Mr. McKeon here alluded to the case of a young man who had just dropped it, kept it and appropriated its contexts to himself. He was arrested, tried in the Court of Sessions, convicted and sent to the State Prison. His name he did not mention, because he had paid the pensity of the law.] But [continued Mr. McKeon] I will give you nanother case. A man kept an account in a bank. [Laughter.] He never had more than \$400 deposited at any time. The initial of his name is W. [Laughter.] A gentleman by the name of Yates being in the neignborhood of W., had a check for \$1,750, upon an Abanybank, and which was deposited by Mr. Yates in the bank. By some accident of the teller, the check was placed to the credit of W. and in the course of time, under the head of W.'a account was drawn out, including the \$1,750, and when the back discovered the bark. By some accident of the teller, the check was placed to the credit of W, and in the course of time, under the head of W's account was drawn out, including the \$1,750, and when the bank discovered the error. A was called upon for an explanation. W. admitted that he had had no such check. They asked him for his bank book, but but hike the peti ion in the Joseph Walker matter, it was not to be found. [Laughter.] it had been aurned up in a fire in Washington street [Renewed laughter.] and he would not pay up until he was brougat into Court, and three referees. Mr. Cushman, Mr. Gilbert, ard Mr. McMurray reported that we owed the bank \$2,000, being the original \$1,758, with interest. It was thus they made him disgorge the full amount. As they say say in the book of fables—moral. What has the difference between the appropriations of money in the one case and in the other? I do not call any names, but I will name the man who kept the bank account; he is Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York. I know people will say that is hard talking. No, it isn't; they are hard foc's [applause], stubborn facts; you can't get rid of them. [Laughter.] It is no nee saying they are in the newspapers; they are on file. They farm the permanent records of the Court. I don't tack them as we usually do, through the newspapers; I track them through the civil and crimital courts. [Applause.] Do you think I would dare to stand up here and talk so unless I had some facts to go upon? ["No, ro?"] I know I shall be charged with all sorts of bilings ate. I appeals to you if I have used a single hard word. [Responses of No, no!"] I refer to these facts, gentlemen, to one single resson: I am not a believer in the administration of public affairs by men wanting in character. I believe that this Government is a magnificent experiment, and I believe, too, that upon the intelligence and virtue of the people and its rulers does the permanency of the I am not a believer in the administration of public effairs by men wanting in character. I believe that this Government is a magnificent experiment, and I believe, too, that upon the intelligence and virtue of the people and its rulers does the permanency of the Government depend. [Cheers.] I am not willing to have such men in the Executive Chair who are no such men as we can point to with pride in their private life. And it is to the honor of the country that the men who have filled the highest offices in the Government of the Union and of the State and of the citry up to the present time, have been without stains upon their character, and for the first time when that has been departed from, I blush to say that the person was elected by the Democracy. We have a man who is covered over with indictments and charges in the chair of the Mayoralty in this city. You ask me, Are you willing that a change should take place in the Government, whereby all the present arrangements of your party shall be upset? There is no party in the Democratic party but the Feraando Wood party, if he is at the head of it. It is a question with public men who may be leaders in political affairs whether they will have their party prostrated for the advancement of one man's letterest, on the ground that it will be a great means of ameliorating the condition of the people. I ask every Domocrat who intends to vote for Fernando Wood how he can reconcile his vote for Mr. Wood with his message within the lest few weeks? The resolutions at Tammany Hall the other evening, denounced Wood for the sentiments of that message, and I indivise the statements of that message, and I indivise the statements of those resolutions and repudiate the man. And here let me say that no Democratic administration can stand with such rentiments—which were but the sentiments of the Fronch Revolution, and strike at the very root of our social order, and are but the expositions of the heart of a man who is a best accoward. His message says that the proposition of the l property. [Cheers.] I believe that this is a government of epinion. I believe that there is force enough in public sentiment to frown down any attempt like disorder. It will be apparent to you in the effects which have been made to disturb the public peace, that the good sense of the men who are here every day without Isbor has prevented anything like an outbreak. But if riot will come, no man can prevent it but Fernando Wood! Why, genilemen. Mr. Wood knows me, and I know him [laughler], and the furthest man from a fight where the bullets are flying would be Fernando Wood. [Laughter.] Look at his conduct since he has been Mayor. At the first symptom of distarbance his bodyguard is stround him—a prevotian corps is railled at

guard is around hom—a preferation corps is railied at core to his side, and the "emperor" is to be protected. [Laughter.] It is as fine an imitation of Paris as anything I ever raw; and if the police, instead of having batons, had muckets, you would think there was avery

day a parade, as there is in Paris. willing to servit that the first men to taken core of is the Meyor, but I want willing to actait that the first man to be taken cere of is the Meyor, but I want a man who needs no such protection. We require a man at the head of affairs who, when he shows time if to the public, they will know the is the representative of honesty and integrity—they will know the moment they put their eyes upon him that he is a man they can conside in. And least of all do we want to see him surrounded by printernan bands who are after all the worst kind of pretection. "But" says Pensando Wood, "am I not the friend of the poor "workingman?" Let me refer to the police for an answer to that. There are now hundreds of policemen out of situations who might have been in emplying the he not advised them to set the law at dehance, and they are now walking about with nothing to get food with. ["That's so."] But, Mr. Wood says to the Common Council, "Why dear't you "go on with the work!" The Central Park Commissioners were interfered with last month by Mr. Wood, and now he is willing to set them to work. Why did n't he give work in building the City Hall? "Oh," he will say, "the Black Republican "Legislature made laws that I could not give my "coreent to." But you may alter it next Winter; there is a majority against it. Why tot give them seeme work on the rew City Hall? Oh, no; it will not co. You have taken the same stand against the Police Commission that you have surrendered on that question and become yourself one of the Police Commissioners under a law which you denounced as un constitutional. You have gone and asked the Common Council to pass appropriations for the Central constitutional. You have gone and asked the Com-mon Council to pass appropriations for the Coural Perk. Now, if you have approved of some of them, why not the rest of them? If you want to give work, why not me rest of them! It you want to give work, all you have to do is to set your machinery in motion and you can give work to thousands. No, gentlemen, he has no idea of giving such work if he can prevent it. He will paralyze the arm of industry that is raised if it does not support Fernando Wood. (App ause) He will have to sympathy with the poor man, unless that poor man humbes himself before him. His sympathies are all inclosed in self, and I defy him to show a public act which had not it origin in the calculations of how far he could benedit himself. [Applaine.] These remarks which I have made I have endeavored to confine within moderate limits. If I were to sum up, as lawyers say, upon the pleadings and proof, there would be no end to my remarks. The gentlemes who have been engaged in the Parish Will case for figureen days would find that case no circumstance to the transport of the population of. But Fernando must have other defenders beside myself, and I must give them an opperturity. Before I close, however, I will give you at instance of Wood's management in the Common Council which I had almost forgotten. The Legislature last Winter passed a law that the bureau system of this city should be broken up and a new arrangement should be made. Last Summer, in the mouth of May or June, the Common Council passed an ordinance which newly arranged the Street Department, and they have increased that department to something like ten bureaus—rather a full cheet of drawers. [Laughter.] These ten bureaus have officers known as chiefs and clerks, and then they have inspectors of cidewaiks, of contracts and other things, amounting I can't tell to how many hundreds—it may go to a thousand. But the upshot of my story is, that instead of diminishing the number of employees, the number has been increased; and ninead of lessening the expeases, they are increased to \$23,900 over last year. Oh I have had no himself to do with that!" says Mayor Wood. Gentl revolution. [Applause] I ask the Democrats who intend to support Wood what they have to be proud of in their candidate? [Laughter.] It is said that Wood has got the regular nomination and that every Democrat is hourd to go for him. What is a regular Democrat is bound to go for him. What is a regular remination? It represents principles, does it not? Wood asked for a regular nomination some time ago, and Tammary Hall unanimously repudiated his sentiments. What do you go for in supporting Wood! Is it his private character! [Laughter.] His public character you certainly cannot indorse. I sak Democrats if they can indorse the doctrine contained in his late message? I sak Mr. Wood, if he defends himself hereafter, to defend that message. But he says he is the opponent of the wrongs committed on the city. Why, that is past and gone. New-York City by a majority of 23,000 has disapproved of the act of the Legislature, and no part we can take in the coming election can alter it. In despreyed of the act of the Legislature, and no part we can take in the coming election can alter it. In voting, therefore, for Wood you, support nothing but the representative of the facts I have detailed to you. But with Tiemann, you have the representative of the principles for which we are contending. We declare to you that the City of New York is a disgrace to Christerdom—that there is not a city in the world which would not have been libeled by being compared with the degradation of this city. [Applause.] In Mr. Tiemann we have a guaranty that, if connected with the Common Council, he will put a stop, so far as be can, to the torrent of corruption which is sweeping over the city. In him we have a guaranty that the peer shall not be robbed by taxation to the eastert of \$8,960,000. [Applause.] Taose \$300,000 are paid by the hard working men, every dollar of 1. [Applause.] And let me tell you that next year the taxes wil be ever that, because the commer ial revulsion which has spread over the country bas are paid by the hard working men, every dollar of r. [Applause.] And let me tell you that next year the taxes will be over that, because the country has swept out of existerce a large portion of personal property which has spread over the country has swept out of existerce a large portion of personal property which beteafter will not be found by tax gatherers, and the assessment must be made upon the real estate during the next year. The deficiency, I venture to say, will be in the neighborhood of nins or ten militons. Gentlemen, you must take your cland as the representatives of economy and of honesty. You have the power to change the present state of things, and you are false to yourselves if you do not exart it. You cannot beat Fernando Wood by inert respectability; you have got to work. It will not do for men to sit down and say it ought to be done; it is not enough to say that the public mind is against him. He is an energetic man, and around him are men who will exsecute his orders with the obedience of disciplined addiers. Unless you come up in masses you will be defeated. You must go to work, every man for himself. Go can'y to the polls next Thesday, and let not a man sit down town till after 12 o'clock that day. [Applause.] After you have voted, look through the street and fird those who have not veted, and bring them to the polls. You must work as hard as Wood's men. I appeal to the men of capital—will not a few hours' work in this contest be a saving to you! I appeal to the more of capital—will not a few hours' work in this contest be a saving to you! I appeal to the poor laborer who pays for a room in a tenement house, but nevertheless pays his share of the faxes—will not a little exertion be a saving to you! I speed to every man has a direct interest in the result. Before I close, allow me to refer to a charge that was made against me last night at Tanmany Hall allowing such declarations in a speech—caunciating and proclaiming the doctrine of persecution for religious epiners. Let not Mayor Wood do

unless you redeem the pledge which you have given to Tiemann, to public man will ever trust himself to the tender merries of an organization such as this [Atplause] I held that the personal piedge of every man here is given to the support of Tiemann. I had that we are bound in bottor as individuals—that we own it the city in which we live, to its character, to its interest, to rally around Mr. Tiemann on the day of election, to show him that we are faithful to our premises, and that we expect him to be faithful to his own antecedents. [A voice, "Amen."] Up, then, and to the expect man. The fee is before us, marchaled by an know able man. The fee is before us, marchaled by an know able man. The antisgonists of reform, the opponents of good order have a leader of whom they may be proud; they have the very embodiment of facts such as I have tarrasted for their champion. Are you willing, gentlemen, to have as your represents facts such as I have narrated for their champion. Are you willing, gentlemen, to have as your represents tive a man who by his mal administration of the government of this city has shown his want of capacity if act his want of honesty? Are you willing to make a change? ["Yes," "Yes."] If you are, rise with me and give three cheers for Daniel F. Tiemann, and sawere this community that our redemption has come. [Here the whole audience rose and gave three hearty and enthusiastic cheers]

SPEECH OF DANIEL E. SICKLES.

After reneated calls for Mr. Sickles, he came for

After repeated calls for Mr. Sickles, he came forward and spoke as follows: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIFEES : Non

York has rever seen an assemblage like this we behold

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: New-York has rever seen an assemblage like this we behold to night. From stege to dome her thousands have convened here to make one effort at least for the honor of our abble metropolis, and tens of thousands are assembled at the portale of this hall usable to enter and join in your cerconstrations. You have assembled at least to affirm one of the doctrines of Mr. Wood in the first message which he een to the Common Council of New-York. Upon his election to the effice of Mas or he proolaimed to the people that party politics had nothing to do with municipal sirs, and as the period arrives when his administration is to terminate, New-York is here to right to express its concurrence with that sentiment. [Applause.] Fellow citizens although our Republic may in some respects be regarded as an experiment, it is nevertheless an ascertained fact that in the government of the nation and of the States it has been triumphant. But in musicipal government, if we are to take the administration of Fernando Wood as an example, it has been a diegrace that it will take years of time to eradicate. It is necessary, then, that all true Democrate, all true Americans, and all true mean who have a pride in the success of our scheme of Democratic government, should relly to rescue our city from a comination alike disagreeable to it and dangerous to the Democratic form of government. [Applause.] There are, coub less, many in this hall who in 1856 cast their ballots for Wood. It is well tonight, when we are resolving that we will vote for him to note, to consider the difference between Fernando Wood in 56 and Fernando Wood in 57. Last year, because his friends and he protested that he would exert himself to secure for New York a respectable citizens were willing to subscribe their names and to plege their reputation in favor of his continuance in effice. How have those promises been fulfilled? and how have those predeced me full lose expectations, for they have been already enumerated by the eartletuen tot exumerate his acts which have falsified all those promises, and disappointed all those expectations, for they have been already enumerated by the gentlemen who preceded me. It is sufficient for me to say, what the record will attest, that all of those men, those public-sprited citizens who signed their names to the invitation to the citizens of New-York to vote for Wood in 56 have respected him is 25 and have independ the names at the same and the comments. citizens of New-York to vote for Wood in 56 have repudiated him in 57, and have indorsed the nomination
of his opponent. Great applause. Here the speaker
was momentarily interrupted by a disturbance in one
of the private bexes at the right, but presently resuming, he said: Never mind, fellow Democrats—I have
no doubt there are one or two Wood men among the
themsands precent, but they will be in as small a mincrity, I hope, next Tuescay as they are to-night.
[Laughter.] It is easy to know his supporters, because they always make themselves offensive to propie
who understand good manners. [Laughter and applause.] But it is not enough to draw a contrast between Fernando Wood in 56 and 57, for, as a Demoplance | But it is not enough to draw a contrast be-tween Fernando Wood in '56 and '57, for, as a Demo-crat, I choose to draw also a contrast between Fer-rat Co Wood before his romination in Tammany Hall and since his nomination, and to show that for reasons and since his nomination, and to show that for reasons which have transpired since every Domocrat is entirely absolved from any and every obligation to support that nomination. [Applause] Since that nomination to has repudiated the principles of the party which presented him as a candidate; and when a man does that nothing it clearer than that no obligation remains upon the members of the party to support the nomination. He has put forth a message to the people of New-York which has offended the self-respect and outraged the faith of every Democrat, not only in the tion. He has put forth a message to the people of New York which has offended the self-respect and outraged the faith of every Democrat, not only in the city but throughout the country. He has put forth decrines calculated to array one class of the community against another—calculated to discriminate between men on account of their condition in life—calculated to row be seeds of anarchy in our midst, and to arouse internal strife, even to civil war, in our lated. Those are doctrines against which not only the Democrate of the City of New-York will protest, but in relation to which their brethren all over the land will look to the Democracy of New-York to vindicate themselves, or we shall stard forever disgraced. [Applause.] Not only this but since his nomination it has been shown that he has been guilty of an act of fraud upon the public treasury, which would consign any must to mented disgrace. He has been proved by the records of our courts to have entered into a conspiracy to defined the city treasury out of more than \$40,000 in the purchase of ballot boxes. [Applause.] This is an act which appeals to Democrate, because it has been done since his nomination. If a man subsequent to his comination, given to him upon the assumption that he will do justice to a trust, exhibits to the world mest unninstalsable evidence of unitness, where is the obligation to support him? It was enough for New. been done since his nomination. If a man subsequent to his nomination, given to him upon the assumption that he will do justice to a trust, exhibits to the world most unmistakable evidence of unfitness, where is the obligation to support him? It was enough for New-York to feel an apprehension that those ballot-boxes were to be stuffed to secure his election, but it was too much to be robbed in the purchase of the very mistrancers by which our rights are to be secured. Fellow-criticers, I come here to night as a Democrat, to speak for Daniel F. Tiemann as the democratic cancidate. [Applane.] If have known him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have watched his career so far as I have had an opportunity to do so, and I have shown him for years; I have served you in the has not conferred distinction, or in which he has ever received one dollar of emolanent. Every service that he has rendered the public has been, up to this hour, a gratuitous service. He has served you in the public schools, and in the Common Counce—in those good old days when it was an honor to held g to that body. [Cheers.] He has served you in the administration of the affairs of the Almeltuse, to which is confided all your port and all your criminals, and in that capacity he has won the confidence of all with whom he has been associated and all to whom he was responsible. This, therefore, is no party issue. The opposition has magnanimously conceded that the government of New-York, so far as its Mayorality is concerned, shill be wielded by a member of the D lesue. Whichever is elected, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, it is at liberty to cleim a triumph. If it can find any honor in claiming the success of Wood, it is welcome to it. I do not wish to be a partner in that operation. [Laughter] I say, therefore, to every Democrat within the sound of my voice that it is idle to talk about the obligations of regular nominations as understood by Democrate? It is that he shall stand by his party when there is danger that an opposite party shall obtain power and shall adminimister the government upon principles opposed to the Democrate? But can it be said that any such contingency can bappen here? Certainly not. Mr. Tiemaan is a Democrat. He has been a Democrateal his life; and whichever way the election may go—whather it go egular or inegular—the election of a Democratic Mayor is trevitable. Consequently every Democrat in New-York—no matter how strenuous he may he for egular nominations—no matter though he may go as far as my friend Cochrate, and support a regular crimee, "though he be the devil incarnate" laughtet —can release himself from that degrading servitude new, and can escape from voting for any such embediment, and vote for the opposite. [Langhtet.] There are many persons in this city in favor of a good government. The Democratic party is in the habit of claiming that it possesses the city by ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand majority. Recent events have shown that. We carried such a vote in the Presidenta election. You will peruit me as a Democrat to say that it was because we presented to you as our candidate for President a man whose past career and whose approved statesmaship furnished an abandant gluvanty that the administration of the Federal Government would be conducted as a gentleman, as an honest statesman may conduct public affairs. [Faint applause.] It was for that reason that I, as a Democrat, understand that New York gave a very large majority for Janes Buchanan. [No applause.] In a still more recent election, we have given a larger majo

fistering as they were to the Democratic party in the fistering as they were to the Democratic party—that New York will give twenty thousand majority for anything or anybody. Far frem it. That same twenty good go verment in the State, and that was given to good government in the State, and that government at Washington is ready now-with the ready on Tuesday reat-to be given for goog overnment for the City of New-York. The publication is that government which now demands that government than parties. It seriment which now demands that government is stronger than men—mens mighty than partiez. It is the voice of the people free! [Voices—"Hurrah for Fremont!" "Tell us about the People's candidate for Mayer!" "Yes, that's what we want to hear about!"] Well, fellow-benerats—[Voices—"No! No!"] Well, fellow-benerats—[Voices—"No! No!"] Well, fellow-benerats—[Voices—"That's it!" Applause]. I am so accustemed to speaking in Tammany Hall that I furget. [Laughter] Although I am quite aware that this is a meeting without distinction of party (Voices—"That's it!" "Now you've got it!"], I am quite aware, also, that this is a meeting where all parties are represented. It is a meeting of the people, in their najesty, and in their power. [Applause.] But you will understand me, fellow-Democrate (laughter), ellow-citizers [applause], as wishing to hold no attitude of disguise, or being liable to any misapprehension, when I say that I come here to right to address such considerations as seem to me proper why those who are Democrats, why those who are members of my jarty, should your for Daniel F. Tiemann. [Applause.] We shall, I trust, go on with this contest as it began, determined throughout that it shall not in any manner hear a marrison aspect. [Great who are Dencerals, who those who are members of ny platty, should vote for Daniel F. Tiemann. [Applaine. Veices..." Now you are right, Daniel; now go ahead."] We shall, I trust, go on with this cortest as it began, determined throughout that it shall net in any namer bear a partisan aspect. [Great applaines.] I shall protest everywhere, as I do here terlight, in all candor, that no party is to claim any triumph in this result. [Applaine.] But I am sure you will allow me to address to the members of my party such reasons as I may, why they may be at liberty to share in this truly municipal triumph. I trust we shall be permitted to go on with this contest without oppositi nor interference in any quarter. The government of New York concerns New-York alone. We have reached such a pass that our lives, our families, demand the exclusion of all party questions, of all partisan interest, of all pride of cardidacy, and that we shall address ourselves to the redemption of our city from the tepths of misrule into which it has been plurged. [Applaine.] Therefore, I will claim that it shall be a new election, in every sense of the word, and that no interference from any quarter, whether the State or the Federal Government, shall be tolerated, in any manner of form. [Applaine.] If the City of New-York, I will-say to my Democratic friends, have sense enough to make up their minds about the question of Mayor. Lat us, as New-Yorkers, claim the same immunity from ourside interference which, by universal consent all over the world, has been conceded to that much-taiked-of country of Karsas—the capacity to govern itself. [Hisses, mirgled with applaine, interrupting the scalar.] I make this allusion simply to illustrate the shall be no intervention from any quarter. Fellow-Demicrats [laughter], I mean fellow citizens, look at the long line of illustrous men who has dvanced from an obscure village, I might say, to the foremost menopolis in this hemisphere. It has been under such leaders. It has been under such leaders. It has been u

and since maintained by the Democratic party in the

was received with applause.

WM. H. Fan, esq., was next introduced. Mr. Havemeyer's voice, in introducing him, was not strong enough to be distinctly heard. Mr. Fur said: SPEECH OF WM. HENRY FRY.
FELLOW CITIZENS: ["Name, name"] It is no odds who I am, but what I say, Gentlemen, any amount of interruption is excusable in such a vast audience as this. It is so large that all the ordinary sanctions of quiet are necessarily abrogated. [Applause] Gentlemen ask me who I am. I was invited plause | Gentlemen ask me who I am. I way invited to address the meeting here this evening, and I intend to lo it. [Laughter] And I may state, moreover, that after what has already been said, I shall be elaborately and conscientiously brief; because as the Frerelman said of the Grecian writers, "Those d—d" ancients have stolen all my best ideas." [Laughter and three cheers] Gentlemen, it is fit that this meeting should take place in a temple sacred to harmony. This is a love feast of all parties for the political redemption of man, and I hope, the glory of God. [Laughter] We must have a change. We have trached the lower deep of political infamy, and I may say, of political peril; and why have we dore so I We have done so, gentlemen, because we have been suffused with prosperity. Each man here, however devoted to commerce, art, or mewe dore so? We have done so, gentlemen, because we have been suffused with prosperity. Each man here, however devoted to commerce, art, or mechanical industry, has not deemed it an exaggeration of effort to devote six, eight, ten hours a cay to money getting. Now let him devote the rest of the week to money-keeping, or the art of politics [Laughter.] What is the condition of affairs in this city? Lat us take a large view of our condition; let us look at what New-York is and what is required of a Chief Magistrate to govern her with safety, honer and prosperity. Other cities which we read of have grown—New-York has been extemporised; history shows nothing like her. A few years ago, comparatively, she was the second city in the United States; she is row the largest in f. e. Union, and destined, in a very few years, to be the first city of the world. She has increased more in population during the last few years than the Great Venice in 800. Her commerce, years than the Great Venice in 800. Her commerce, year, and yet the fame of the latter has become as an incarnation of familiar grandeur. We see things here which we do not nevice, because no age is heroic to years than the Great venice in a year, and yet the fame of the latter has become as an incarnation of familiar grandeur. We see things here which we do not notice, because no age is heroic to itself. Thousands on thousands land sometimes every day, and we don't notice it—400,000 a year, and of these doubtless a great many honest and industrious, but in proportion a great many who are criminal and disorderly. The brighter the light the darker the shadow, and it is for the very reason that she is so great that New-York is so wild and difficult to govern. She is like the boy that, at fourteen years of age, is seven feet high, which must be whipped—that part of her which is bad—into good order. [Laughter.] And how are we to do it? Are we to go among criminals to find a man to punish criminals? I don't call any latters as Mr. McKeon did, nor do I make any application. It is for you to make them. And who is Mr. Wood, who is reported to have said that he would be elected even though he had committed murder? Is he a New-Yorker? No, he cames from an ancient and honerable city, and is no credit to it. He was born in the year of our Lord 1812, in Philadelphia. In a late netsegs he said that the man that worked got nothing, and those that did not work got all. In other words, that mechanics got nothing. What mechanical employment was he ever in. [Laughter.] At twelve years of age he was in a bill broker's office; then we bear of him he was superintendent of a tobacco factory in litchmond. Next he was an actor on the stage—whether he wes a rival of Forrest, or of Burton, I do not know. Then he comes to New York and takes to relling cigats; then he opened a grog-shop in the Fourth Ward. As we have been told that Democracy is learned in grog-shops, he took his degrees there. [Laughter.] Gertlemen, I shall not detain von lorg. Well, he was sent to Congress to find out how be distinguished himself, and he didn't distinguish himself. Then he came back again, and we find him rame in the New York Directory from 1812 to 1818 as shi a Know-Nothing Lodge. [Laughter, continued for several minutes.] He joined the Know-Nothing Lodge, and, what was more, he got so high up in the degrees of the Order that he cortested the nomination for Mayor with Mr. Barker. Well, the last time he was up for Mayor, how many votes did he get? Why, he ran 19,000 behind Seymour. He received precisely 34,506 votes, and I think these united parties can get more than that, and beat him. Gentlemen, there has been much talk about the Metropolitan Police bill. I believe it as a great thing, and why? Because the population of this city is not houngeneous. It is not composed of New-Yorkers, who have grown up among themselves. The people that live next door don't know one another. You may be rext door don't know one another. You may be rext door to a convict from Europe or a convict from New-Orless, or a convict from Philadelphia if you choose. [Laughter. "Come in the middle." Mr. Fry had stepped toward the left wing of the stage.] Now I say, fellow-citizens, that what is and was warted for this city, in the present crisis, is to have our brothers throughout the State give us good advice in the shape of a Metropolitan Police bill. I say it has worked well ["So it has"], because the gentlemen attached to the police—and many of them are gentle-

men-have been able to do their duty under such circumstances as never in the bistory of God's earth existed. I have endeavered by the number of nurders, robberies, assasia Moss. Senation; "Come in the middle."] Well I have eet the number of nurders, robberies, assasia Moss. Senation; "Come in the middle."] Well I have eet the number of his stage very often; sometimes has goes to that sice and sometimes to this. [Appliance] There is no prompter bere [looking over the prompter place, which was closed, but still I make no errors for want of one. I Pont read them."] I am not rough to read anything; I know enough of public meetings to know that the Gorrel would not be histered to in a public meeting if it were read from a commert. [Appliance] I have endeavored to get all the crimes, little and great, since the Metropolitan Police Bill went too errorston last Jine. Now I will give my friend four or five figures out of the list, and you can judge of Hercubes from his foot [cheers], of the house from a few bricks. [Appliance] Now. we all know that, morally speaking, an assanit with intent to kill is equal to a murder. Of that sent of delicony of the season. [Convulsive laughter long continued] Now I find that there are of these in the city, since June, when the new Police bil cume in: Of assanits with intent to kill in clue in: Of assanits with intent to kill in this little island alone, 123. Then there were of nurders outright, twenty two—men that have gone to the worm ascout. [Laughter] Then there were isopher long continued. Now I find that there are of three in the city, since June, when the rew Police bill come in: Of assaults with intent to kill on this little island alone, 123. Then there were on unders outnight, twenty two—men that have gone to the wrong ascount. [Laughter] Then there were assaults and latteries—many of them with intent to kill, ray 130 per cent—2,104. [Applause]. Then of assaults on my friends the policemen, 34—they are a little affeid of them. Of burglaries outnight, 117; of fighting in the streets, generally with intent to kill, 253 [cheers] of prard larceny. 3td. Of gentlemen who diese out, or, in other words, were drunk, 4,074. [Loud laughter and applause.] Then of other drunken gentlemen who forget the catechism, and cursed and swore and behaved badly, 2,044. Then there are other little things, such as rapes and all that—I will not present them. [Laughter.] I am going to give you another note, and then I shall finish. According to the ratio of arrests since the Police bicame in, the run ber for a year would be 52,256, with 350 men less than the old force. The arrests made by the old police from January I to June 30, 8856, were 22,116, being at the rate of 44,382 per annum. This shows that if people behaved badly, the policemen tried to do their duty, and if they only did half their duty it is because they are substantially opposed by Fernande Wood, who led the way in the history of neglectical cuties of combined and murderous religious receiver the administration of New-York. We must remember that we have made money and now we must be considered the grandest and the decay of Europies. The whole world is full of Rune. She furnished the grandest and the decay of Europies. The whole world is full of Rune. She furnished the grandest and the meanest of men. Remember, gentlemen, that extremes meet, as the Devil said when he picked his teeth with his tail. [Laughter and applause.] In Fernando Wood Supraphy it is related that his mother—of whom I wish to spasish name should be made to wal there is no sunlight there; and when the sun of liberty goes out, the people of the country have no moral eyer. [Applause.] There were found 38 000 men at the last Mayor's election who were usually blitd, in a partial degree at least. I hope that there has been a miracle performed upon them; that the gracian of liberty has spat upon the ground and made clay and out it on their eyes, so that they may now see and go on to fulfill the prophecy of our new grandents. [Cottinued applause.] The City of New-York must stard as the outpost of Liberty, as an incarnation of a large-sculed Democracy, which says to the poor and oppressed of all nations, "Come hither, and I will "lighten you of all your burdens;" which gathers to like the warderers from every clime, which throws its broad shield athwart every native son and daughter, awarding the same security to life and the same fruition of liberty, which have given us a gallant past and can yield us a glorious future. [Lend and long-continued cheering, and cries of "Go on, go on."]

The following is the official record of crimes and misde-The following is the official record of crimes and m

meaners in this city from June 1 to October 31, 1857, from

meaners in this city from June I to October 31, 1857, fr
which Mr. Fry read exiracts as above:

Arson 24 | Insulting females in street.

Assult, with intent to tail 123 | Keeping disorderly houses.

Assult with intent to ob Miscellaneous misdami's.

Assult and bettery 2, 164 | Miscellaneous misdami's.

Assult and bettery 2, 164 | Petit Is eveny.

Abender next 7, Passing counterfeit money.

Alding excape of prisoners 38 | Perjury.

Alding to read 17, Receiving stolen goods

Burg'ary 17, Receiving stolen goods

Bastardy 4 | Runway apprenticers.

Disorderly conduct 1, 601 | Threatening life.

Deserters 3 | Seduction. Francis in streets 250 Violation of Corp ordinions 191
Orand Larrenty 260 Violation Quarantine Issue 267
Gambling 380 Violation Quarantine Issue 267
Insulty 175
Interior Incompany 475

Mr. JOHN ANTHON, member of Assembly, then addressed the meeting, and on his retiring, loud ories were made for Judge Whiting. Mr. Havemeyer stated that that gertlemen was not in the house, and the Secratary came forward and read two letters, one from the Committee of the Workir smens' Association, and the other from the Hen John Van Buren, both indorsirg the remination of Daviel F. Tiemann.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER was then introduced to the audience, and made a few happy remarks, which told well upon the audience. He said that he understood there were several political parties present, and be had a right to be there, for he had belonged to all parties. It was his belief that the best men should be nominated for office; and, for that reason, he himself had run once or twice. Some months ago he had been engaged within the City Hall in the pursuit of his profession and on completing the day's business he endeavored to leave the building but found to his astonishment that egress was impossible, for the Mayor of the city had barricaded himself within the gates, and surrounded by his pretorian guardasiwas bidding defiance to the laws. Such was not the example set by the hero of New-Orleans, for he bowed in submission to iniquitous enactments; but Fornando Wood, the hero of a thousand skirmishes in polities and finance, not merely refused obedience to authority in himself, but prevented it in others. He, the speaker, had only just come to the meeting, and was unaware what had already been said; but his creed was "good principles, and good men "to carry cut those principles," He didn't know what Mr. Wood's ceed was now; he did know once, for he was there—a reference to their former connection with the Know-Nothing party, which produced much laughter. There had been an immense cu'cry in our city against on trailiation; but he would say that, if Albany were biotted cut from creation, New-York would have to found another Albany to rid herself of such men as Wood. If the people can now elect a good, honast, out and-out old Knickerbecker, it will be well: if not, they all had better emigrate, and he would notify that large assembly that he had several lots in Brooklyn for sale.

Mr. Havemeyer then advanced and announced that the business of the meeting was concluded, and, the version of the meeting was concluded. once or twice. Some months ago he had been engaged

the business of the meeting was concluded, and, the yeas and nays being taken, the meeting adjourned at Il o'clock.

OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Another meeting was held in the open air, consisting of three or four thousand people, who could not get within the audience room, or ever over the hreshold, of the Academy of Music. The audience was made up of the same class of intelligent people as were found irade, including many of the best known and most its de, including many of the best known and most respectable merchants in the city. Joseph Simpson, etc., was chosen President, and T. C. Covell, esq., Vice-President. An excellent rostrum was offered to the speakers in the shape of the high stoop of an elegant dwelling-house, opposite the Academy, commanding a multitude of people equal to the great. Wall street gathering at the Merchantz-Exchange. The enthusiasm of this meeting was, if possible, even more interse than of that inside. The speakers were distinctly heard (thanks to the clear sir of a fair night), and were repeated by applauded with other rising on ciner. The obscaucus Mayor was set upon and antirely overwhelmed by "tigers." The speakers were Arther Wood, esq., the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Georga W. Limit, esq., Eobert Holmes, esq., and others.